

CONSIDERATIONS  
ON  
TWO PAPERS,

PUBLISHED AT  
ANTWERP,  
RESPECTING  
A LOAN FOR 3,600,000 GUILDERs;

TO BE SUBSCRIBED AT THE HOUSES OF  
MESSIEURS J. E. WERBROUCK  
AND  
C. J. M. DE WOLF,  
OF THAT CITY.

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THE THIRD EDITION.

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1791.  
[PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.]



# CONSIDERATIONS

ON

## T W O P A P E R S

PUBLISHED AT

A N T W E R P.

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## B E R I G T

Van eene Negotiatie groot f.3,600,000  
wissel geld voor, Rekeninge van HUNNE  
KONINGLYKE HOOGHEDEN DEN PRINS  
VAN WALLES, DEN HERTOG VAN  
YORK, ende DEN HERTOG VAN  
CLARENCE, waervan f.1,800,000 wissel-  
geld ten Comptoir van JEAN E. WER-  
BROUCK binnen Antwerpen, ingevolge  
de Acten en Bescheeden ter inspectie der  
Geld-schieters.

A 2

i. Deze

## I.

**D**EZE Negotiatie geschied voor eenen termyn van 25 Jaeren, dog na verloop van 15 Jaeren zal'er Jaerlyks een thiende ter respectieve Comptoiren by loting worden afgelost, en de trekking daer van geschieden voor Notaris en getuygen, dus dat het heel Capitaal in 25 Jaeren zal gequeten zyn.

## II.

De Obligatien zullen zyn van f. 1000 wiffel-geld ieder; ende door eenen Notaris der Stad Antwerpen tegengeteekend.

## III.

Tot verzekeringe van deze Negotiatie verbinden HUNNE KONINGLYKE HOOGHEDEN alle hunne Appanagien, ende de Inkomsten van het Hertogdom van CORNWALLIS, ende van het Bisdom van OSNABURGH, beloopende jaerlyks te saemen ten minsten

minsten tot f. 1,220,000 wissel-geld, ende bewyzen de zelve generaelyk in *Depositum* in handen van zes Engelsche Heeren van d'eerste distinctie en vermogen, te weten : *den Hertog van Portland, den Hertog van Northumberland, den Graeve Fitzwilliam, de Lords Southampton, Rawdon ende Malmesbury*, gezaementlyk met de agtbaere *Thomas Erskine* ende *Arthur Pigget* Ridders, waer van de voornoemde Heeren zig verbinden niet te zullen onthandigen, dan ten voordeele der Geld-schieters.

## IV.

Verders zullen'er tot meerder verzekeringe nog jaerlyks dry duyzende Ponden Sterlings uyt hunne Revenuen of Appanagien worden aengeleyd in de geconsolideerde Engelsche Bank Annuiteyten, 200 als de Intresten daer van voortskomende op de gezamentlyke Naemen van dry bekende

Per-

( 6 )

Persoon en by d'Actens vermeld, om alzoo te dienen tot eenen koelenden Fond voor deze Negociatie.

V.

Den Intrest, ingaende met 1 Feb. 1791, zal zyn à rato van 5 per Cent 's Jaers betaalbaer in Coupons van zes tot zes maanden ten voors. Comptoir; ende aengezien alle de voornoemde Inkomsten ende Appanagien maer en zyn voor den levens-tyd van Hunne gemelde **KONINGLYKE HOOGHEDEN**, staen zy toe, boven den voorschreven Intrest, eene Premie van een per Cent 's Jaers voor de gene die het leven van Hunne voors. **KONINGLYKE HOOGHEDEN** zelfs willen verzekeren.

VI.

De gene, die zig zullen vergenoegen met den Intrest van 5 per Cent, zullen de gemelde

melde levens geaffureerd hebben door Persoonen van de eerste distinctie en vermogen, te weten: *den Hertog van Portland, den Graeve Fitzwilliam, den Borg-graeve Malmesbury, Lord Robert Spencer, ende Sir Thomas Dundas*, blykens het Project van *Polus* ten voormalde Comptoire te zien.

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### TRANSLATION.

Notice of a Loan for 3,600,000 gilders, Exchange money, for account of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Clarence, of which 1,800,000 guilders, Exchange money, is to be negociated at the counting house of Jean E. Werbrouck, in Antwerp, agreeable to the deeds and documents for the inspection of the money-lenders.

THIS

( 8 )

I.

THIS Loan is made for a term of 25 years ; but after the expiration of 15 years, one-tenth part thereof to be reimbursed at the respective offices by way of a Lottery, to be drawn in the presence of a Notary Publick and witnesses, so that the whole capital shall be paid off in 25 years.

II,

The obligations or bonds shall be of 1000 guilders Exchange money each, and contra-signed by a Notary Publick of the city of Antwerp.

III.

For the security of this Loan their Royal Highnesses pledge all their appanages and the revenues of the Dutchy of Cornwall, and of the Bishoprick of Osnaburgh, amounting annually together, at least to the sum of

1,220,000 guilders, Exchange money, and make the same over in *depositum* (in trust) in the hands of six English gentlemen of the first rank and fortune; viz. The Duke of Portland, the Duke of Northumberland; Earl Fitzwilliam; Lords Southampton, Rawdon, and Malmesbury, jointly with the Hon. Thomas Erskine and Arthur Pigot, Esquires; of which the before-mentioned gentlemen bind themselves not to part with, otherwife than for the benefit of the money-lenders.

## IV.

Farther, as an additional security, there shall be yearly laid out three thousand pounds sterling, out of their revenues or appendages, in the consolidated English Bank Annuities, together with the interest arising therefrom, on the names of three well

B

known

known persons mentioned by the deeds, to serve as a sinking fund for this Loan.

## V.

The interest to commence the first of February, 1791, at the rate of *5 per cent.* *per ann.* payable on *coupons* (warrants) from six to six months, at the office before-mentioned: and in consideration that all the above-mentioned revenues and appenages are only during the lives of their Royal Highnesses above-named, they grant an annual premium of *1 per cent.* over and above the said interest, to those who chuse to insure themselves, the lives of their said Royal Highnesses.

## VI.

Those who shall content themselves with the interest of *5 per cent.* shall have the before-mentioned lives insured by persons of

of the first rank and fortune, viz. the Duke of Portland, the Earl Fitz-William, Viscount Malmesbury, Lord Robert Spencer, and Sir Thomas Dundas, conformable to the form of a policy, to be seen at the office above-mentioned.

## R E L E V É.

Des pieces & actes relatifs a l'emprunt de f. 3,600,000 argent de change, pour compte de leurs Alteesses Royales le Prince de GALLES, le Duc de YORK, & le Duc de CLARENCE, dont f. 1,800,000 au bureau de Monsieur Jean E. WERBROUCK à Anvers.

### I.

Un acte d'autorisation, signé par leurs Alteesses Royales, & témoins en date du 16 Novembre, 1790, par lequelle elles autorisent

risent Mr. Jean E. Werbrouck, & Mr. C. J. M. de Wolf, banquiers à Anvers, d'y ouvrir pour leur compte commun, un emprunt de f. 3,600,000 de change, aux conditions dont on a donné le détail par un prospectus imprimé à cet effet, avec promesse d'assigner en dépôt leurs appanages & revenus entre les mains de six Seigneurs Anglois de la première distinction, & de la plus grande fortune, savoir: le Duc de Portland, le Duc de Northumberland, le Comte Fitzwilliam, les Lords Southampton, Rawdon, & Malmesbury, ce que les-dits Seigneurs acceptent par acte au pied de ladite autorisation, & s'engagent d'employer les fonds qui leur parviendront en vertu de l'acte de dépôt conformément aux fins, auxquelles ils sont destinés, savoir, 1<sup>o</sup> au payement des intérêts annuels de six mois, 2<sup>o</sup> au payement des primes ou assurances sur le pied stipulé, 3<sup>o</sup> à la retenue annuelle

annuelle de 3000l. sterling, pour être employées dans les annuités consolidées de la banque d'Angleterre sous les noms conjoints de sa Grandeur le Duc de Portland, de M. Jean E. Werbrouck, & de M. Josiah Jowett, pour servir de fond d'amortissement, 4° à la retenue des sommes qui manqueront pour le remboursement du capital aux époques préscrites.

## II.

Deux obligations solidaires de leurs AltesSES Royales de f. 1,800,000 de change chacune, l'une en faveur de Mr. Jean E. Werbrouck, & l'autre en faveur de Mr. C. J. M. de Wolf, en date du 21 xbre, 1790, par lesquelles leurs dites AltesSES Royales s'obligent solidairement pour le montant desdites obligations, conformément aux conditions reprises dans l'acte

d'autorisation, & qui sont annoncées par le prospectus.

### III.

Un contrat dans les termes les plus forts & les plus obligatoires entre leurs dites Altefes Royales, les Seigneurs dépositaires ci-dessus mentionnés & les susdits banquiers, par lequel son Altefse Royale le Prince de Galles affigne en dépôt les revenus, prérogatives & généralement tous les émoluments de son Duché de Cornouaille, pour les employer aux fins defignées par lesdits actes, & en conformité des conditions y reprises, auxquels lesdits Seigneurs depositaires s'obligent & s'engagent également de se conformer, & en cas du moindre défaut ils peuvent y être contraints par voie de justice.

### IV. Un

## IV.

Un contract dans la même forme & de la même force du précédent, par lequel son Altesse Royale le Prince de Galles affigne en dépôt auxdits Seigneurs ses appanages aux conditions & sous l'obligation & engagement des mêmes Seigneurs comme au contrat précédent.

## V.

Un Contrat dans la même forme & de la même force des deaux précédents, par leguel son Altesse Royale le Duc d'York affigne en depôt les Revenus de l'Evéche d'Osnabrug aux conditions & sous l'obligation, & engagement des Seigneurs depo- fitaires, comme aux contrats précédents.

## VI.

Un Contrat dans la même forme & de la même force des trois précédents, par lequel

lequel Son Altesse Royale le Duc d'York assigne en dépôt ses appanages aux conditions & sous l'obligation & engagement des seigneurs depositaires, comme aux contrats précédents.

### VII.

Un Contrat dans la même forme & de la même force des quatre précédents par lequel Son Altesse Royale le Duc de Clarence assigne en dépôt ses appanages aux conditions & sous l'obligation & engagement des seigneurs depositaires, comme aux contrats précédents.

### VIII.

Une déclaration des hautes parties contractantes des fins, auxquelles les susdits revenus assignés en dépôt par les cinq contrats précédents sont destinés, & l'engagement obligatoire des Seigneurs depositaires  
de

de se conformer aux conditions prescrites & de ne point se déporter d'aucuns desdits revenus qu'en faveur des préteurs ensuite des engagements contractés par l'acte d'autorisation ci-dessus cité sub No. 1. les deux obligations solidaires sub No. 2, & les cinq contrats d'assignation en dépôt sub. No. 3 à 7.

IX.

Un modele de police, par laquelle les vies de leurs Altefes Royales feront assurées à leurs fraix par cinq Seigneurs de la plus haute qualité & fortune, savoir: le Duc de Portland, le Compte Fitzwilliam, *le Viscompte Malmsbury, Lord Robert Spencer* & Sir Thomas Dundas, pour ceux des prêteurs qui voudront se faire assurer de cette maniere, le tout conformément aux engagements qui en sont passés dans les actes & contrats ci-devant cités.

## C FINALE-

## FINALMENT.

Extracts de diverses Lettres de Messrs.  
Vandemeulen & Jowatt de Londres, relatifs  
à la solidité & sureté de cet emprunt.

*Londres le 23 Juillet, 1790.*

Nous avons eu un entretien avec Monseigneur le Duc de Portland l'ami intime de Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Galles, & qui en cette qualité se charge du soin de cette affaire; circonstance heureuse pour les prêteurs! puisqu'il est homme à qui l'honneur est plus cher que la vie, & qui par conséquent ne s'intéressera jamais dans une affaire où il y auroit la moindre déception. Pour mettre cette affaire plus au clair, nous avons fait consulter un de nos premiers jurisconsultes par rapport aux points, sur lesquels vous nous avez demandé des renseignements, vous trouverez ci-inclus

ci-inclus son avis que nous vous envoyons en original, pour que vous puissiez le faire traduire chez vous, afin de vous en servir vis-à-vis de ceux, a qui vous allez proposer l'emprunt en question. S'il s'y trouve quelque chose qu'on a de la peine à comprendre, le Colonel Frederick, qui est parti ce matin pour se rendre dans votre ville, pourra vous l'éclaircir. Vous y verrez, que rien n'empêche, que les Princes en question ne puissent affecter leurs appanages. Enfin, Messieurs, d'après ce que nous venons de vous dire, nous regardons cet emprunt comme des plus solides, & dans lequel nous ne balancerions pas d'intéresser nos plus intimes amis, &c.

*Londres le 20 Août 1790.*

LES princes affectent non seulement les revenus du Duché de Cornouaille & de l'Evêché d'Osnabrug, mais aussi leur divers

appanages annuels, pour le remboursement du capital avec les intérêts & assurances, c'est à dire que les revenus de Cornouaille & d'Osnabrug ensemble avec les appanages annuels des trois princes en question feront assignés à certains seigneurs en dépôt, non seulement afin de payer les intérêts & assurances, mais aussi d'en deduire les sommes qui manqueront pour remboursement du capital aux époques prescrites. Ainsi l'acte de session desdits revenus & l'acceptation d'iceux se fera par le même instrument, dans lequel seront detaillés les fins, aux quelles les revenus en question sont destinés, & les seigneurs en question, en signant cet instrument s'obligent de s'y conformer, ou à défaut pourront y être contraints par voie de justice. Nous trouvons ces conditions bien justes & raisonnables ; & pour ce qui regarde la sûreté de la caution, qu'on propose de donner il n'y a suivant nos idées rien

a redire, & nous en sommes d'autant plus convaincus, que l'avocat que nous avons employé à dresser cette proposition, est un de nos plus savants jurisconsultes & qui aura le soin de faire dresser les actes en question, qui se feront dans la forme la plus exacte & obligatoire, dans le cas quæ l'emprunt ait lieu, &c.

*Londres le 31 Xbre, 1790.*

NOUS avons maintenant celui de vous remettre sous ce pli modele de la police d'assurance sur les vies de leurs Alteſſes Royales, & de vous annoncer en même tems les noms des personnes qui se chargeront de la somme, qu'il y aura à faire assurer, favoř.

Sa Grandeur le Duc de Portland,  
Le Comte Fitzwilliam,  
*Le Viscompte Malmſbury,*  
Lord Robert Spencer,  
Sir Thomas Dundas.

On

On a fait faire ici le calcul de cette assurance, & on trouvé que le risque d'assurer ces trois vies l'un parmi l'autre ne vaut que 5 ou  $\frac{1}{2}$  pour cent. ce qui a animé les cinq nobles personnes ci-dessus détaillées de se charger de la somme entière qu'il y aura à assurer & on peut bien compter d'être assuré de la manière la plus solide, puisque les bien-fonds de chacun d'eux vont beaucoup au-delà de la totalité de l'emprunt, nous croyons donc que, d'après ce que nous venons de vous dire, & que le Colonel Frederick est en état de vous confirmer, que les Prêteurs, ou au moins la plus grande partie se contenteront de devenir eux-mêmes les assureurs. Nous avions espéré de pouvoir vous envoyer par ce courrier les copies de tous les autres actes pour servir de nantissement aux prêteurs, & à cet effet nous avions fait faire des copies, afin de vous les envoyer ; mais le notaire

notaire nous a fait dire, que par l'étendue de ces actes il sera de toute impossibilité de les collationner & de les certifier avant le départ du courrier, mais vous pouvez comp-ten que vous les recevrez par le courrier prochain, aussi fermement que si vous les aviez déjà en mains. Notre sieur Jowett vient de retourner ce moment d'un entre-  
tien, qui dura trois heures, avec Leurs Al-  
tesses Royales, Sa Grandeur le Duc de Port-  
land, le Duc de Northumberland & toutes les personnes intéressées dans les actes en question, lesquels il a vu signer, sceller & passer avec toutes les formalités qu'exigent les loix de ce Paix. Il a emporté ces actes avec lui & nous les avons en garde vous pouvez donc messieurs, commencer à ouvrir l'Emprunt avec la plus grande confiance, rien ne manque pour la sécurité des Prê-  
teurs, & quand même l'Emprunt seroit pour

pour un Monarque, on ne pourroit se rendre plus secure, &c.

*Londres le 4 Janvier, 1791.*

VOUS cestierez messieurs d'être étonnés du retard qu'ont éprouvé les pieces, lorsque vous en aurez vu l'étendue ; nous pouvons vous dire sans la moindre reserve, que nous croyons ces pieces dressées dans la forme la plus solide & à tous égards conformes aux Loix de notre Pays, & pour plus de sûreté nous avons employé un de nos plus habiles procureurs, & après que ces pieces ont été dressées nous les avons fait examiner par les Sieurs Lowten, Baldwin & Adam, trois des plus célèbres jurisconsultes de ce Pays, qui les ont unanimement approuvées vous verrez, messieurs à ces pieces, que rien ne peut être en meilleur ordre, que les nobles personnages en question garantissent leurs

revenus

revenus francs d'aucune hypothéque ou engagement quelconque qui puisse les affecter joint à tout cela, le caractère des seigneurs depositaires ne permet pas de former le moindre soupçon, d'autant plus que les trois princes en question, leur ont confié la totalité de leurs revenus sans réserve. Enfin il est très certain, que cet emprunt, moyennant les pièces en question se fera sur un pied aussi solide que celui de quelque prince étranger que ce soit, nous le regardons même aussi solide que nos fonds publics, & si pareille opération étoit de notre but, nous ne balancerions un moment d'y verser nos deniers.

*Londres le 21 Janviers, 1791.*

NOUS devons vous observer encore, que ces appanages & ces revenus seront perçus par des seigneurs depositaires affranchis de toute hypothéque ou obstacle quelconque, & que ces seigneurs se sont obligés

D

par

par acte en forme de ne les appliquer qu'aux fins proposées, ainsi rien ne peut être plus sûr, car tous les actes qui servent pour sécurité de l'emprunt, sont dréssés de la maniere la plus solide & exécutés avec toutes les formalités qu' exigent les loix de ce pays, suivant lesquelles l'enregistrement des actes n'est pas nécessaire pour les rendre obligatoires, ainsi si comme il vous plait nous faire croire, notre signature ait de l'influence sur votre place, vous pouvez certifier à vos capitalistes en notre nom, que les pieces sont toutes dans le meilleur ordre, & que, quand même ils fussent sur les lieux, ils ne pourroient se faire cautionner d'une maniere plus solide.

Le Souffsigné Notaire admis au Conseil Souverain de Brabant résidant à Anvers, ayant examiné les actes repris dans le Relevé ci-dessus, concernant la Levée de 3,600,000 florins de change pour compte de

de Leurs Altefses Royales le Prince de Galles le Duc de York & le Duc de Clarence, declare de les avoir trouves conformes au dit Relevé & dans la maniere la plus obligatoire, & que les extraits des lettres de Meſſ. van der Meulen & Joett de Londres, ci-deffus mentionnées, font conformes à leurs originaux quant aux extraits, fait à Anvers le 5 Faerieur, 1791.

Joan. G. DEELEN, Not. R.

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T R A N S L A T I O N.

A Statement of the Letters and Deeds relating to the Loan of 3,600,000 Florins Exchange Money, on the Account of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Clarence, of which 1,800,000 Florins are negociated at the House of Jean E. Werbrouck, at Antwerp.

A POWER of authority, signed by their Royal Highnesses and witnesses, dated the 16th of November, 1790, by which they authorize Mr. Jean E. Werbrouck to open, upon their account in common, a loan of 3,600,000 florins exchange money, upon the conditions which have been detailed in the prospectus already printed for this purpose, with a promise to assign in trust their appanages of revenues into the hands of six English noblemen of the first distinction, and of the greatest fortune, viz. the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Lords Southampton, Rawdon, and Malmesbury, which trust the said lords accept by a deed at the foot of this authority, and engage to employ the funds, which shall come into their hands by virtue of this deed of trust, conformably to the purposes for which they are destined, viz.

i. For

1. For the half-yearly payment of the annual interest.
2. For the payment of the life insurances hereafter stipulated.
3. For the annual reservation of 3000l. to be employed in the consolidated annuities of the Bank of England, in the joint names of his Grace the Duke of Portland, Mr. Jean E. Werbrouck, and Mr. Jofiah Jowett, to serve as a sinking fund.
4. For the reservation of the sums necessary for the repayment of the capital at the period which shall be prescribed.

## II.

Two obligatory bonds, executed by their Royal Highnesses, each for 1,800,000 florins,

florins, the one in favour of Mr. Jean E. Werbrouck, and the other in favour of Mr. C. J. M. de Wolf, dated the 21st of December, 1790, by which their said Royal Highnesses bind themselves under the penalties of the bond, to the terms stipulated by the act of authority and announced in the prospectus.

### III.

A contract, in the strongest and most obligatory terms, between their said Royal Highnesses, the lord trustees named as above, and the said bankers, by which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales makes over in trust the revenues, prerogatives, and generally all the emoluments of his Dutchy of Cornwall, to be employed to the purposes stated by the said deeds, and in conformity to the conditions contained in

in them, to which purposes the lords trustees oblige and engage themselves to perform ; and in case of the least default, they can be compelled to it by law.

## IV.

A contract of the same form and force with the preceding, by which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales makes over in trust to the same lords his appenages upon the terms, and under the obligation and engagement of the same lords as in the preceding contract.

## V.

A contract of the same form and of the same force with the two preceding, in which his Royal Highness the Duke of York makes over in trust his revenues of the Bishoprick of Osnaburg, upon the terms,

terms, and under the obligation and engagement of the same lords trustees as in the preceding contracts.

## VI.

A contract of the same form, and of the same force with the three preceding, in which his Royal Highness the Duke of York makes over in trust to the same lords his appanages, upon the terms, and under the obligation and engagement of the same lords trustees as in the preceding contracts.

## VII.

A contract of the same form, and of the same force with the four preceding, in which his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence makes over in trust to the same lords his appanages, upon the terms, and under the obligation and engagement of

the same lords trustees as in the preceding contracts.

### VIII.

A declaration of the high contracting parties of the purposes to which the above revenues so made over in trust, by the five preceding contracts are destined, and the obligatory bond of the lords trustees, to conform to the prescribed conditions, and not to apply any of the above revenues but in favour of the lenders, in virtue of the engagements contracted by the act of authority, N° I. by the two bonds N° II. and by the five contracts of assignment in trust, N° III. IV. V. VI. and VII.

### IX.

A model of a policy, by which the lives of their Royal Highnesses are to be en-

E fured

sured by five noblemen of the highest rank and fortune, viz. the Duke of Portland, the Earl Fitzwilliam, *Le Viscomte de Malmbury*, Lord Robert Spencer, and Sir Thomas Dundas, for such of the lenders as chuse to be ensured in this manner, the whole conformable to the engagements taken in the acts and contracts abovementioned.

#### F I N A L L Y.

Extracts of different letters of Messrs, Vander Meulen and Jowett of London, respecting the validity and security of this loan.

*London, 23d July, 1790.*

“ WE have had an interview with his Grace the Duke of Portland, the intimate friend of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and who in this capacity undertakes

takes the care of this business, a circumstance the most happy for the lenders, because he is a man whose honour is dearer to him than his life, and who consequently will never engage in a business in which there is the least deception: to make the business clear, we have consulted one of our first lawyers, on the points on which you had desired information: you will find enclosed the opinion, which we send you in the original, in order that you may have it translated, in case you should wish to make use of it with those to whom you mean to propose the loan in question: if there is any thing which you have difficulty in understanding, Colonel Frederick, who set off this morning for your city, will explain it to you. You will see that nothing hinders the Princes in question from pledging their appanages; and, in fine, from what we have stated to you, we con-

sider this loan as one of the most solid nature, and one in which we would not hesitate to engage our best friends.

*London, 20 August, 1790.*

The Princes pledge, not only the revenues of the dutchy of Cornwall and the bishoprick of Osnaburg, but also their several annual appanages, for the repayment of the capital, with the interest and insurances, that is to say, that the revenues of Cornwall and of Osnaburg, together with the annual appanages of the three princes in question, shall be made over to certain Lords in trust, not only to pay the interest and insurance, but also to deduct the sums which will be wanted for the repayment of the capital, at the periods prescribed, therefore the act of the transfer of these revenues, and of the acceptance by the trustees, will be comprehended in the same

instru-

instrument, in which the objects will be detailed for which those revenues are destined, and the Lords in question, by signing this instrument, oblige themselves to conform to it, and in default may be compelled to it by due course of law. We think these conditions very just and reasonable, and as to the validity of the security which they propose to give, we think that no objection can arise ; and we are the more convinced of it, because the lawyer whom we have employed to prepare this engagement is one of our ablest counsellors, and he will take care to frame the deeds in question in the most exact, and the most obligatory form, in case the loan takes place, &c. —

*London 31 Dec. 1790.*

“ We send you under this cover, the model of the policy of insurance on the lives

lives of their Royal Highnesses, and the names of the persons who will undertake for the sum to be insured, viz. his Grace the Duke of Portland, the Earl Fitzwilliam, *Les Viscomte de Malmbury*, Lord Robert Spencer, and Sir Thomas Dundas; we have here calculated this insurance, and we find that the risk of insuring these three lives, one with another, is worth only five shillings, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  *per cent.* which has encouraged the above five noble personages to charge themselves with the entire sum to be insured, and you may depend upon being insured in the manner the most secure, in as much as the property of each of them is very much larger than the whole of the loan; we, therefore, think, from what we have stated to you, and which Colonel Frederick is authorised to confirm to you, that the lenders, or at least the greatest part of them, will be contented to become their own insurers.

We

We had hoped to have been enabled to send you by this courier, the copies of all the other acts, as a security for the lenders, and with this view we had ordered copies, in order to send them to you, but the notary has informed us, that from the size of these acts, it will be impossible to collate and certify them before the departure of the courier, but you may as certainly count upon receiving them by the next courier, as if you had them now in your hands. Our Mr. Jowett is this moment returned from an interview of three hours, with their Royal Highnesses, his Grace the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Northumberland, and all the persons interested in the acts in question, which he has seen signed, sealed, and delivered, with all the formalities required by the laws of this country; he has brought away these acts, and we have them in our custody, you may

therefore begin to open this loan with the greatest confidence, as one in which nothing is wanting for the security of the lenders, and which could not be rendered more secure, even if it were for the public service of a crowned head."

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London, 4 Jan. 1791.

“ You will not be surprized at the delay of these deeds when you have seen the size of them: we can now say, without the least reserve, that we believe them framed in the form the most solid, and in every way conformable to the laws of our country; for greater caution, we have employed one of our ablest attorneys, and after they have been put into their proper shape, they were examined by Messrs. Lowten, Baldwin, and Adam, three of our most celebrated lawyers, who have unanimously approved them; you will, therefore, see by these

these deeds, that nothing can be in better order; that the noble personages in question guaranty their revenues free from any incumbrance or engagement which may affect them; add to this, the character of the Lords Trustees does not admit of the smallest mistrust, the rather as these three princes have entrusted to them the whole of their revenues without reserve; in short, it is very certain that this loan, in consequence of this trust, will be as solid as that of any foreign prince whatsoever; we even consider it as solid as our public funds, and if this speculation lay in our line, we should not hesitate a moment to engage our property in it."

*London, 21 Jan. 1791.*

"We must observe to you, that these appanages and these revenues, will be received by the Lords Trustees, free from

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every

every incumbrance or engagement what-soever; and that the Lords have obliged themselves by formal deed, to apply them only to the purposes proposed, so nothing can be more sure, for all the acts for the security of this loan are framed in the most solemn manner, and executed with all the formalities required by the laws of this country, under which the registry of deeds is not necessary to render them obligatory; therefore, if as you wish us to believe our name has any influence on your exchange, you may certify to your monied people, in our name, that these deeds are all in the best order, and that even if they were on the spot, they could not secure themselves in a more solid manner.

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The undersigned notary, admitted by the sovereign council of Brabant, and residing at

at Antwerp, having examined the acts referred to in this statement, concerning the loan of 3,600,000 florins, exchange money, on account of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Duke of Clarence, declares he has found them conformable to the said statement, and in the most binding form, and that the extracts of letters from Messrs Vander Meulen and Jowett, of London, above-mentioned, agree with the originals.

*Antwerp, 15 Feb. 1791.*

JOAN. G. DEELEN, Nots. Rs.

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These two papers have amongst others been lately printed and dispersed at Antwerp, and in other parts of the Dutch and Austrian Flanders, and have been reprinted in England. In commenting upon them, every respectful attention should be observed to the three illustrious names brought

forward to the public eye ; nor can this matter be supposed to be uninteresting, or unfit for discussion, as it is the particular privilege of Englishmen to discuss with gravity and decency, every public act involving the national credit, honour, or security ; but upon this occasion no difficulty occurs, as it will be plain, upon a full investigation of the subject, that the papers carry with them the fullest refutation of any credit affected to be given to them, by the use of those three respectable names, and of others, to whom their honour is stated “ to be dearer than their life, and who consequently would not be parties to any deception ;” and it is equally certain that no English merchant or banker can have committed himself to his correspondents, in the manner which these papers, unsigned and unauthenticated, suppose to have been the case, upon the opinion

opinion of some *jurisconsulte*, whose name does not appear, and who probably never existed; as it will be sufficiently obvious to the plainest comprehension, that the terms stated in these papers give to the lenders no legal security whatsoever, for one shilling advanced upon the revenues of the dutchy of Cornwall, or upon what is there termed the appanages of the three elder princes of our Royal Family; and a little consideration will shew, that no English lawyer can have advised the loan of money, upon the security of the revenues of the bishoprick of Osnaburg, though that part of the question is less interesting to us, except as the unauthorized use of the name of the sovereign of that principality, must excite our indignation against the compiler and publisher of those papers.

The proposition, as it meets the eye, is simply this:—to raise for the use of their Royal

Royal Highnesses the sum of 3,600,000 guilders (320,000l. sterling), by loan negotiated with foreign bankers, for which a legal interest is assigned upon certain securities there stated, which are to be made over in *depositum* (trust) to five persons of the first distinction and property who are parties to the said deed, and engage to pay the interest, the insurance of their Royal Highnesses lives, and the sum of 3000l. annually into the English funds, on a trust vested in three other names, as a sinking-fund for the repayment of the principal money in 25 years. It is obvious that the first principle of this loan is, that the securities must continue in *statu quo* in the hands to which they are made over in trust for the full term of 25 years. If, therefore, the whole or any part of these securities are by law unalienable for any such purpose, or if they can be invalidated by any other ac-

cient save that which is guarded against by the insurance of the life separately of each of their Royal Highnesses, or if the said securities, or any part of them be of a nature in which their Royal Highnesses have no legal or vested property whatsoever, it is clear that no " Jurisconsulte", no lawyer of credit, or merchant of character can (knowing these facts) recommend to monied men this loan, " as a concern equally solid with " the publick funds, and one in which " they should be ready to engage their " own property."

I shall consider this property so to be assigned, under its different heads.

#### DUTCHY OF CORNWALL.

This great and distinguished fief is held under grants of a very singular nature, and

and the profits of it arise under two general heads of revenue, separately granted; viz. the Dutchy of Cornwall with the lands, manors, and land-profits of every sort; and, secondly, the stannaries or tin-mines, with the coinage or duty arising from all tin raised in Cornwall.

The grant of the first is not to be found in the book to which I shall have occasion frequently to refer, and which is in every publick and private collection; a book of the first authority, because it was compiled by our ablest antiquarian and historiographer from the publick records, by authority; but this omission is immaterial, because the original grant is recited in a subsequent charter or confirmation sixty years afterwards, and the words of these grants will sufficiently shew that the Dutchy and its profits were alienated from

the

the Crown under stipulations, which make it impossible for the Duke of Cornwall to apply it to any other use whatsoever.

In the Fœdera conventiones literæ & acta publica Regum Angliæ, by Tho. Rymer.

Pro Edwardo D.  
Vol IV. P. 735. Cornubiæ de Stannariâ  
Edwardus III. concessâ Rex Vice-Co-  
17 March, 1337. mite Cornubiæ,---

Recites the King's intention to distinguish his eldest son, and that he has created him Duke of Cornwall. "Et er cæ-  
" tera que eidem filio nostro *pro statu &*  
" *honore Ducis decentius juxta generis sui*  
" *nobilitatem continendis & liberius suppor-*  
" *tandis, dedimus & concessimus pro nobis*  
" *& hæredibus nostris Stannariam nostram*  
" *in comitatu predicto una cum cunagio*

G

" ejusdem

" ejusdem Stannariæ, &c. Habendam &  
 " tenendam eidem duci & ipsius & hæ-  
 " redum suorum Regum Angliæ Filiis  
 " primogenitis & dicti loci ducibus in  
 " regno Angliæ hæreditarie successuris,  
 " &c."

Teste rege apud Westmonasterium,  
 17<sup>o</sup> die Martis, per ipsum Regem  
 & totum consilium in Parliamento.

The next charter which occurs is, from  
 the same king upon the death of his son  
 Edward Prince of Wales. He left a  
 widow, the Princess Joan, who became,  
 by common law, entitled to her third part  
 of these possessions, as her dowry; which  
 right this charter recognizes and secures,  
 confirming, at the same time, the other  
 two thirds to her young son, Richard  
 Prince of Wales.

Edward

Edwardus III. Rex  
 Vol. VII. P. 126. Vice Comiti & Esche-  
 20 Nov. 1376. atori Cornubiæ.

Commands inter alia the liberat or livery  
 of two parts of the Dutchy of Cornwall to  
 Richard, Prince of Wales, with reversion  
 of the third part after the death of his  
 mother Joan, the widow of Edward, Prince  
 of Wales. “ Salvâ ( Joannæ Predictæ )  
 “ dote suâ ipsam de fædis & advocationi-  
 “ bus prædictis secundum legem & con-  
 “ suetudinem regni nostri Angliæ con-  
 “ tingente per nos assignandâ.”

Teste, &c.

The next Prince of Wales who occurs,  
 in our history is Henry, son to King  
 Henry the Fourth; who, immediately  
 upon his accession, granted the following

charter, which recites the original charter from King Edward the Third to his son.

Vol. VIII. P. 91.      Henry IV. Rex Eſ-  
15 October, 1399. cheatori Cornubiæ.

Commands the livery of the Dutchy, &c. to Henry Prince of Wales, reciting the grant of his grandfather, Edward III. in these words: “ Cum dominus Edwardus nuper Rex Angliæ Avus noster “ volens personam Edwardi filii sui pri- “ mogeni honorare, &c. dederit ipsumque “ in ducem Cornubiæ præfecerit: Ac pre- “ dictus avus noster omnia castra burgos “ villas maneria honores Stannaria cunagia “ firmas terras & tenementa simul cum “ fœdis & advocationibus & omnibus aliis “ supra dictis eidem ducatui annexerit & “ univerit in perpetuam remansura. Ita  
“ quod

" quod ab eodem ducatu aliquo tempore nulla  
 " tenus separentur nec alicui nec aliquibus  
 " aliis quam dicti loci ducibus per ipsum  
 " avum nostrum vel hæredes suos donentur  
 " seu aliis ejusdem loci decedentibus (ad  
 " quos ducatus prætextu dictæ concessionis  
 " præfati avi nostri spectare dinoscitur) tunc  
 " non apparentibus idem ducatus cum Caf-  
 " tris Burgis villis & omnibus aliis su-  
 " pradicis ad ipsum avum nostrum &  
 " hæredes suos Reges Angliæ revertantur  
 " in manibus suis & ipsorum hæredum  
 " suroum Regum Angliæ retinenda quoif-  
 " que de hujus modi filio seu filius in  
 " dicto regno Angliæ hereditarie succe-  
 " suris apparent. Liberes habenda juxta  
 " tenorem & effectum cartæ ipius avi nos-  
 " supradictæ.

Teste, &c.

No grant of livery appears to Henry, Prince of Wales, son to Henry the Vth, who was in France when his son was born, and died there before his son was nine months old.

Edward, Prince of Wales, son to Henry the VIth, was born during his father's insanity in 1453; the livery of the Dutchy does not appear in Rymer, but it is referred to as having taken place under King Edward's charter, by the following writ:

Vol. XI. Page 385, Hen. 6tus. Rex. Arch.  
28 Jan. 1457. Eboracensi & aliis.

Appoints them tutors to his son, pro gubernatione, &c. ducatus.

Teste, &c.

From

From this period it seems unnecessary to quote more charters in proof of the fact, that the eldest son to the King of England holds the Dutchy of Cornwall under the charter of Edward III. but it is material to consider the treaties between King Henry the VIIth, and Ferdinand of Spain, for the marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales, to the Princess, Katharine.

Vol. XII. P. 461,  
22 Nov. 1491.

Vol. XII. P. 517,  
8 March, 1492.

Vol. XII. P. 658,  
18 June, 1497.

In all of which the King is made a party to the assignment of a Dowry which Ferdinand did not chuse to trust to the operation of our common law, but stipulated that the said Princess "dotabitur per prædictum " Regem

“ Regem Angliæ & Arthurum, P. Walliæ,  
 “ in tertia parte Ducatus Cornubiæ, &c.”  
 and accordingly we find,

Vol. XII. P. 780, Pro Katherina His-  
 14 Nov. 1501. paniæ assignatio dotis  
 Arthurus, P. Walliæ, &c. Salutem,

Recites all these treaties, and proceeds,  
 “ de expressa voluntate concessu assensu ac  
 “ mandato ejusdem illustrissimi Regis &  
 “ Patris nostri metuendissimi dotamus,”  
 &c. to assign particular lands, parcel of the  
 Dutchy of Cornwall, as her dower. It  
 should seem, therefore, that an assignment  
 could not be made by his own authority,  
 without the consent of his father as a party,  
 to this alienation of the specifick lands as-  
 signer as a dower. She outlived her first  
 husband and remarried with Henry, P. of  
 Wales, when the same proceedings took

place, respecting the lands assigned for dower, she having previously resigned her claim to them as Prince Arthur's widow, as recited by —

Vol. XIII. P. 76, Confirmatio tractatus  
Anno 1503. de matrimonio H. Prin-  
cipis Walliæ cum Katherinâ Infante.

From this period no Prince of Wales has intermarried until Frederick Louis, P. of Wales, married the Princess of Saxe Gotha: no dowry was settled upon her; the bill passed in the 10th year of the late King, cap. 29, only enabling the King to grant her an *annuity* in the contingency of the Prince's death, in consequence of which she became entitled to her third part, by common law, of the Dutchy of Cornwall, and enjoyed to her death a further annuity of 10,000 l. which she accepted in lieu of that third part, for which she executed a

H release.

release by proper instrument, in the first year of his present Majesty.

From all these documents these conclusions are incontrovertible.

I.

That the Duke of Cornwall holds the said Dutchy by the charter, and under the very particular limitations of King Edward the third.

II.

That the said Dutchy being granted for the support of the dignity of the eldest son of the King, and under the express stipulation that “ the parts of it are annexed and “ united to remain for ever, so as never to “ be separated at any time and in any manner,” cannot be transferred into the legal possession of any other person, or made over

in

in trust, even during the life of the Duke, for the payment of any sum whatsoever.

### III.

That if the Duke of Cornwall intermarries and dies, his widow would become entitled, by common law, sanctioned by the direct precedents above-quoted from the oldest period to the present times, to one-third of the whole Dutchy.

### IV.

That if the Duke of Cornwall having married has a son, that son, upon his father's succession to the Crown of England, is entitled to the Dutchy.

### V.

That if the Duke of Cornwall succeeds to the Crown of England, and, either married or unmarried, has no son, the Dutchy of

Cornwall is vested in the Crown until the birth of such son; and, being vested in the Crown, is subject to the controul of Parliament.

The two first positions strike at the very principle of the loan stated in this paper; and if they are clearly made out, the five names stated to be Trustees would be amenable to the law for professing to undertake such a trust; nor could they discharge the first and most sacred duty of Trustees, by holding it for the benefit of the creditors against the borrower, if the borrower, by neglect, or by any other circumstance, which the law, and the very transaction, always presumes to be possible, should be in arrear for the interest, or for the insurance of lives, or for the payment towards the Sinking Fund; still less can they engage to hold for 25 years, the revenues which are not,

not, and cannot, be ensured against any one of the contingencies stated in the 3d, 4th, and 5th positions; and consequently no merchant, or lawyer, is justified in stating that, " this loan is conformable to the laws " of the land;" or in recommending his correspondents " to engage in such a loan " with the greatest confidence, as one in " which nothing is wanted for the security " of the lenders, and which could not be " rendered more secure even if it were for " the publick service of a crowned head.

The next property stated in these unauthorized papers to be assigned, is the appanage of each of the three Princes.

A very few words will dismiss this security, for (with the exception of the Dutchy of Cornwall granted to the Prince of Wales) the sons of the King of England have no appanage,

appanage, or property, nor any income whatsoever, save what it has pleased their father to allow them annually out of his Civil List, or establishment, during his Royal pleasure; and it is wholly in his power (never having made any legal or permanent grant to any of his sons, or even by law able to make any) to encrease, diminish, or totally to withhold the allowance which he now makes, in such proportions as he thinks proper to every one of them.

The commonest and lowest attorney would be hooted out of society who could advise a client to lend his money upon such security; and consequently no merchant, or lawyer, is justified in stating to his correspondents, that "nothing hinders the "Princes in question from pledging their "appanages; and that this loan is one of "the most solid nature, and one in which

“ they would not hesitate to engage their  
“ best friends.”

The last property stated in these unauthorized papers to be assigned is, the Bishoprick of Osnaburg.

On this head I feel but little interest, excepting to prove, from the impossibility of such a trust being conveyed, or executed, that it is equally impossible that the respectable name in question can have made over, or that five gentlemen, “ whose honour is “ dearer than their lives,” can have undertaken to receive the transfer of these revenues in *depositum* (trust) and to hold the collection of them as by their duty (if the trust is not a mockery) they are bound to do, against the Sovereign for the creditor.

I do

I do not know very deeply the civil law or the peculiar law of the empire binding upon every member of it, but from the plainest and first principles of it, and from several examples in our days, *one existing at this moment*, I do not hesitate to affirm, that the Directors and Co-estates of the Circle are the only Trustees whom the Chamber of Wetzlaer would authorize to execute such a trust ; and that by the Germanic law, no alien, no foreigner, not subject of the empire, can hold any trust of fiefs, or lands, subject to the service to which all such lands are engaged ; still less can he hold in trust the revenues of a great principality for a debt contracted for purposes not known or recognized by the States of that Bishoprick : One of these Directors of the Circle of Westphalia, and not the least important, is the King, Elector of Hanover, who is not stated in these papers to

to be a party to this transaction : but a decisive objection to this security arises from the nature of these revenues, which consist of a vast variety of small duties, and of large voluntary contributions, subject, with a very few exceptions, to the controul of the States of the Bishoprick, who have hitherto, with chearfulness, paid largely to the honorable support of their Sovereign, but are not stated to be parties to this transaction ; and most certainly cannot be controuled as to the quantum which they may think proper to grant to him, or to the terms under which they may grant it, by five English gentlemen perfectly unknown to that country and to its constitution : and consequently no merchant, or lawyer, is justified in stating, " that these Princes " have entrusted to the Lords, who are Trustees, the whole of their revenues, and in " recommending this Loan as being, in

“ consequence of such a Trust, as solid as  
“ that of any foreign Prince whatsoever,  
“ or even as solid as the publick funds.”

But these licentious papers, in their use of the first names in this country, without authority, and pledging no signature as vouching for their various details, give an additional proof against themselves, by attempting to cure every objection of the most serious nature, arising out of the laws, customs, and constitution of Great Britain and Germany, by a general reference to five names, as persons who have undertaken the trust, and who thereby give to the borrower the most solid security, “ inasmuch as the property of each of them is very much larger than the whole amount of the loan.” It would be invidious to detect this misrepresentation by specific investigation of each of the names

names there stated, but it is notorious that the first properties in England are usually entailed to various uses upon the marriage of the parties, and that a tenant for life can give no security which can affect such an estate: this observation attaches upon three of these distinguished personages. No such person as “ Le Viscompte de Malmesbury” exists, and the youngest brother of the Duke of Marlborough would smile at seeing the provision which was made for him by the will of Sarah Dutches of Marlborough, magnified to 320,000l. if he did not feel (what I am persuaded will be his first emotion) the warmest indignation at the attempt to make such a use of his name. And the public remember, with such deep impressions of gratitude, the manly and constitutional negative to the idea of an encrease of the Prince of Wales’s allowance, which every one believes to have

been given in 1787, and more decidedly in 1789, by Lord Fitzwilliam and the Duke of Portland, (whose honour that paper states to be dearer to him than his life) that they will reject with indignation every insinuation that his Lordship, and still more so that his Grace, has been privy, much less a party to such a transaction.

But the strongest security to the public against these anonymous papers is founded on the solemn pledge given through the King, his father, to both houses of Parliament, by the first of the respectable names so indecently brought forward to the public eye. It is, therefore, the duty of every Englishman to rescue him from such an imputation, by repeating to the world that engagement, which every person in this island joined to applaud. His Royal Highness certainly knew the difficulties which

pre-

presented themselves to his father, in recurring for the payment of a very heavy debt to the affection and generosity of Parliament; for these impressions were conveyed in terms the most honourable to our Sovereign, and to his faithful Commons, in his message\* on the 21st May, 1787, in which his Majesty states, that "he " could not expect or desire the assistance " of this House, but on a well-grounded " expectation, that the Prince will avoid " contracting any debts in future; that " with a view to this object, and from an " anxious desire to remove any possible " doubt of the sufficiency of the Prince's " income, to support amply the dignity of " of his situation, his Majesty has directed " a sum of 10,000l. *per annum*, to be paid " out of his civil list, in addition to the " allowance which his Majesty has hitherto

\* Vide Commons Journals.

" given him ; and his Majesty has the  
 " satisfaction to inform the House, that  
 " the Prince of Wales has given his Ma-  
 " jesty the fullest assurance of his determina-  
 " tion to confine his future expences within  
 " his income."

This solemn and explicit pledge was re-  
 ceived and recognized by the House of  
 Commons in their Address of the 24th  
 May, as the ground of their vote of the very  
 heavy sum in discharge of His Royal  
 Highness's debt ; for after expressing  
 " their gratitude to the King, for making  
 " an additional allowance to remove every  
 " possible doubt of the sufficiency of His  
 " Highness's income, and after testifying  
 " the greatest satisfaction in hearing that  
 " His Royal Highness has given to His  
 " Majesty the fullest assurances of his firm  
 " determination to confine his future ex-  
 " pences

“ pences within his income,” they add,  
 “ that *in full reliance on the assurances which*  
 “ *His Majesty has received*, they humbly  
 “ desire His Majesty to issue the sum re-  
 “ quired, and pledge themselves to make  
 “ good the same.”

It is impossible to read this memorable engagement without feeling with the greatest sensibility for the honour of his Royal Highness, so deeply wounded by these anonymous papers circulated throughout the continent, and re-published in England; for it is not possible for imagination to conceive that any person can so far have forgotten the pledge given by His Royal Highness as to advise him to contract, by this loan, such a debt as the enormous sum of 320,000l.; and if any person could advise it, His Royal Highness knows so well the duties he owes to the

the laws, to his father, to his character, and to the high station in which he is placed, that he could not entertain, for a moment, so pernicious a counsel; for he well knows that those laws would attach very severely upon such a loan, even if objections had not occurred to its validity; for God forbid! that the Prince or King of England can, for an immediate loan of money, unknown to and unauthorized by Parliament, transfer those funds *which are granted to them for the honourable support of that dignity* entrusted to them by the publick. If then these anonymous and injurious libels have not been yet prosecuted by those whose bounden duty directs them to protect the character and honour of their Royal Master, by recurring to the courts of law on such occasions; I am persuaded that they were prevented from following the dictates of their feelings and

of

of their judgment, by the peculiar delicacy of their situation, in coming forward to prosecute, in the name of His Royal Highness, a libel which has taken the indecent liberty of adding their names (certainly unauthorized) to the list of persons stated in these papers as parties to this negotiation.

But the reparation which the law can give to these Royal Personages, and to the other respectable names stated in these papers, can in part be made by the public disbelief and disavowal of this transaction ; inasmuch as it militates against every profession or duty to which, in their different stations, the parties stand pledged ; and inasmuch as the whole transaction is of a nature that can give no security to the creditor, and consequently would reflect the

K highest

highest disgrace on the parties to it, if it had not been palpably clear from the considerations which I have urged, that the whole of these papers is unvouched, unauthorized, and destitute of any foundation whatsoever.

F I N I S.

19 JY 64

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The following is the subject of the Plates—With a Reference to the Work.

Plate I.—Title Page to Vol. I. with a beautiful Vignette, composed of the Wreck of a Ship.—Subject of Plate II.—Frontispiece to Vol. I.—Robinson Crusoe taking leave of his Father and Mother.—“ My Father was a wise and grave Man; gave me serious and excellent Counsel against what he foresaw was my Design. He called me one Morning into his Chamber, where he was

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was confined by the Gout, and expostulated very warmly with me upon this subject." See page 2.

Subject of Plate III.—Robinson Crusoe Shipwrecked and clinging to a Rock.—" I recovered a little before there turn of the Wave ; and seeing I should be covered again with the Water, I resolved to hold fast by the piece of the Rock." See page 56.

Subject of Plate IV.—Robinson Crusoe upon his Raft.—" Having plundered the Ship of what was portable and fit to hand out, I began with the Cables ; and cutting the great Cable in pieces, such as I could move, I got two Cables and a Hawser on Shore, with all the Iron-work could get ; and having cut down the Sprit-sail-yard, and the Mizen-yard, and every thing I could to make a large Raft, I loaded it with all the heavy Goods, and came away." See page 69.

Plate V.—Robinson Crusoe at work in his Cave.—" I made abundance of Things even without Tools, and some with no more Tools than an Adze and a Hatchet, which, perhaps, were never made before, and that with infinite Labour." See Page 84.

Plate VI.—Robinson Crusoe discovers the Print of a Man's Foot.—" I was exceedingly surprised with the Print of a Man's naked Foot on the Shore, which was very plain to be seen in the Sand. I stood like one thunderstruck, or as if I had seen an Apparition ; I listened, I looked round me, I could hear nothing, nor see any thing." See Page 194.

Plate VII.—Robinson Crusoe first sees and rescues his Man Friday.—" Having knocked this Fellow down, the other who pursued him stopped, as if he had been frightened ; and I advanced apace towards him ; but as I came nearer, I perceived presently he had a Bow and Arrow, and was fitting it to shoot at me ; so I was then necessitated to shoot at him first, which I did, and killed him at the first Shot." See Page 256.

Plate VIII.—Robinson Crusoe and Friday making a Boat.—" I shewed him how to cut it out with Tools, which, after I had shewed him how to use, he did very readily ; and in about a Month's hard Labour we finished it, and made it very handsome." See Page 287.

Plate IX.—Robinson Crusoe and Friday making a Tent to lodge Friday's Father and the Spaaiard.—" Friday and

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and I carried them up both together between us ; but, when we got to the outside of our Wall or Fortification, we were at a worse Loss than before, for it was impossible to get them over : and I was resolved not to break it down, so I set to work again, and Friday and I, in about two Hours Time, made a very handsome Tent, covered with old Sails, and above that with Boughs of Trees.”

See Page 304.

Plate X.—Title to Vol. II. with a beautiful Vignette, composed of Robinson Crusoe’s Implements of Husbandry.

Plate XI.—Frontispiece.—Robinson Crusoe’s first Interview with the Spaniards on his second Landing.—“First he turned to me, and pointing to them said, These, Sir, are some of the Gentlemen who owe their Lives to you ; and then turning to them, and pointing to me, he let them know who I was ; upon which they all came up one by one, not as if they had been Sailors, and ordinary Fellows, and I the like, but really as if they had been Ambassadors or Noblemen, and I a Monarch or a great Conqueror.” See Page 42.

Plate XII.—The Plantation of the Two Englishmen.—“The two Men had innumerable young Trees planted about their Hut, that when you came to the Place nothing was to be seen but a Wood ; and though they had the Plantation twice demolished, once by their own Countrymen, and once by the Enemy, as shall be shewn in its Place ; yet they had restored all again, and every Thing was flourishing and thriving about them.” See Page 90.

Plate XIII.—The two Englishmen retreating with their Wives and Children.—“Now, having great Reason to believe that they were betrayed, the first Thing they did was to bind the Slaves which were left, and cause two of the three Men, whom they brought with the Women, who, it seems, proved very faithful to them, to lead them with their two Wives, and whatever they could carry away with them, to their retired Place in the Woods. See Page 96.

Plate XIV.—The Spaniards and Englishmen burning the Indian Boats.—“They went to work immediately with the Boats ; and getting some dry Wood together from a dead Tree, they tried to set some of them on fire, but they were so wet that they would scarce burn ; however,

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ever, the Fire so burned the upper Part, that it soon made them unfit for swimming in the Sea as Boats. See Page 113.

Plate XV.—Robinson Crusoe distributing Tools of Husbandry among the Inhabitants.—“ I brought them out all my Store of Tools, and gave every Man a digging Spade, a Shovel, and a Rake, for we had no Harrows or Ploughs; and to every separate Place a Pick-axe, a Crow, and a broad Axe, and a Saw.” See Page 134.

Plate XVI.—A View of the Plantation of the three Englishmen.—“ Upon this he faced about just before me, as he walked along, and putting me to a full Stop, made me a very low Bow; I most heartily thank God and you, Sir, says he, for giving me so evident a Call to so blessed a Work.” See Page 151.

Plate XVII.—Head of De Foe to face the Title of the Life.

\* \* \* That those Ladies and Gentlemen who have not had an Opportunity of seeing this Work, may form some Idea of the Execution and Elegance of the Engravings, Mr. STOCKDALE assures them it has cost him near Seventeen Hundred Pounds.

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